

The Macdonald FARM Journal



Vol. 22, No. 7

July, 1961



HEN PARTY

Editorial

Alfred Rousseau Dies

Mr. Alfred Rousseau, agronome for Missisquoi County, died recently. He was 59. Mr. Rousseau was born in Thetford and following primary studies, attended the classical college at Ste. Anne de la Pocatière and the Agricultural Institute of Oka. After a short stint as instructor in horticulture for the Quebec Department of Agriculture, he was named assistant agronome at Cookshire in February 1928. From 1929-37 he was official agronome for the County of Compton, and from 1937-1944 served as agronome for Wolfe County. In 1944 he was appointed agronome for Missisquoi County, a post which he held until his death.

Mr. Rousseau married Amilda Vermette, who, survives him as well as their three children. Mr. Rousseau was active in community affairs wherever he lived and will be remembered by his many friends for his competence and his devotion to assisting farmers.

Husbandman or Miner

Evidence of soil fertility, or lack of it, is easy to find in the summer months. All one has to do is to take a drive through the country keeping a close watch for pasture and hay growth and for progress of the grains and gardens. Farmers can conduct an easy test on their own farms by applying fertilizer to one part of a field and none to the other portion. The difference will usually be very noticeable in the summer period. It will show a need to use commercial fertilizers in most cases. Of course a more certain check is a soil test which is fast and easy to make.

Last year the Provincial Government granted a subsidy to promote the use of commercial fertilizers. 47,300 farmers took advantage of it. They used 173,766 tons of commercial fertilizers. If we assume there are 85,000 to 90,000 practising farmers in Quebec, this is an average of 1.9 tons per farm, but some 40,000 farmers don't use any commercial fertilizers. Even if they have a plentiful supply of manure, most of these farmers would find it profitable to balance this natural fertilizer with a suitable commercial fertilizer.

Agricultural production depends on fertile soils. Every day of the growth season nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash are removed from our soils. Mr. Louis Rousseau, Chief of the Fertilizers Division of the Quebec Department of Agriculture advises that an average cow on pasture eats enough grass during a season to remove from the soil 57 pounds of nitrogen, 30 pounds of phosphoric acid and 28 pounds of potash. A crop of oats yielding 60 bushels to the acre will require 44 pounds of nitrogen, 18 pounds of phosphoric acid and 20 pounds of potash. A 2 ton crop of clover and timothy hay needs 62 pounds of nitrogen, 20 pounds of phosphoric acid and 65

pounds of potash. To maintain soil fertility these substances must be replaced.

Manure alone cannot maintain soil fertility because the plant foods it contains are not in satisfactory balance. It should be used with commercial fertilizers to make sure that mineral elements in the soil will be kept in equilibrium. Productive capacity of low yielding soils can frequently be increased several times by the correct use of fertilizers.

Soil fertility, as shown by plant growth, can be roughly judged at this season of the year. Take a look at the crops on your farm and in your neighbourhood. Your district will certainly have some fertilized fields and some unfertilized ones from which you can draw your own conclusions. MacDonald College has some fertilizer trials scattered over the Province to determine the effects of fertilizer use on different soils and at different rates. If you have such a check-plot nearby, keep an eye on it.

In the next few months you should draw up your fertilizing programme for 1962. Unless you use soil tests (the surest method) you must obtain your clues as to the fertility of your soil from the present crop. If your fields require fertilizers, and most Quebec soils do, bear in mind that the Quebec Department of Agriculture has a subsidy for the purchase of fertilizer available to every farmer. Make use of it. And you should remember that if you need lime, the Department bears part of the purchase price and part or all of the cost of transport.

You, and you alone, are the husbandman of the soil on your farm. Are you building up the fertility of your soil or are you mining it?

L. G. Young

BOOKLETS AVAILABLE:

"Credit for Profit", published by Farm Credit Corporation, Ottawa, describes the Farm Credit Corporation loans and procedure to follow when applying for a loan; may be obtained from Farm Credit Corporation, 150 Kent Street, Ottawa.

"Soil Erosion by Water", published by Canada Department of Agriculture, describes the damage caused by soil erosion by water and methods of preventing and controlling soil erosion; may be obtained from Information Division, Canada Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, publication No. 1083.

COVER PICTURE — A small flock of poultry on the farm of Mr. Edwin Pirie and Son at Bristol, Pontiac County.

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Observations

Ignorance Is Bliss

Honourable Senators, in an admirable display of consideration for the public, recently voted down a bill which, according to Senator Croll: "The sole purpose of this bill is to require every person who carries on the business of extending credit to disclose in writing to the consumer of such credit the total cost thereof, expressed both as a lump sum and in terms of simple annual interest." By a margin of 35 to 26 the Senate voted not to disillusion the "little man" about the cost of finance charges. A glimpse at Hansard shows that it doesn't make much difference which you choose, — Liberals or PC's, French or English, farmers or lawyers, — the majority think the consuming public should be able to take care of itself.

If a Senator's seat was an elected position, perhaps the public could return the kindness of the mature and senior guardians of some

of our larger money lenders. As it is the public will probably continue to be hoodwinked through carelessness, lack of mathematical ability and need. Of course there is a chance that the next generation of enlightened Senators may think the public ought to know what true finance charges are — and in some cases they approach 20 to 25% — about four times what any Honourable Senator would ever think of paying!

Truth of the Matter

The latest hulabaloo over the increase in the price of wheat forcing an increase of a cent in the price of a loaf of bread bears some, but darned little, scrutiny! According to the Report of the Royal Commission on the Price Spreads of Food Products, a bushel of wheat makes 65.3 pounds of bread. Most loaves weigh a pound or a pound and a half. If we calculate 43 loaves, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ pounds

each, to the bushel of wheat, a 5¢ increase in a bushel of wheat means one-eighth cent per loaf!

Perhaps this justifies an increase of a cent per loaf, although we doubt it. It certainly doesn't justify the splash the city papers made of the announcement. And we hear now that some bakery official, unable to read Mr. Fleming's mind, told a meeting before the budget announcement that rising costs — mechanization costs apparently — would probably mean an increase in the price of bread, although the newspapers didn't mention this fact. By the way, the farmer's share of the retail value of a loaf of plain, wrapped, white, sliced bread, in 1958, was 12.6%!

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The FACEFLY

NEW SCOURGE OF LIVESTOCK

The face fly has, since its first appearance in Nova Scotia nine years ago, spread south to Virginia and west to Alberta or at least it now occurs over this vast area. For the past three years it has been frequently reported as causing discomfort to livestock, especially cattle, and as a household nuisance.

Hundreds of these flies will cluster about the eyes, muzzle and on other moist surfaces such as around wounds on animals. They are unable to penetrate the skin but feed on liquid exudates. In so doing they irritate the animals, cause the eyes to swell and tears to flow, and may well spread parasitic infections.

You can afford your animals considerable relief from this pest by: 1) brushing three millilitres or one half teaspoonful of a 0.2 percent DDVP preparation onto the forehead of each animal each morning or as needed. (Avoid getting the chemical into the animal's eyes.) or 2) applying a mist spray containing 0.05 percent to 0.1 percent pyrethrins with 0.1 percent to 1 percent synergist (Prepared sprays are marketed with these materials in the correct proportions and are commonly used for fly control on animals; i.e. for the control of biting flies such as hornflies and stableflies) to the head and neck daily either with a hand gun or by means of an automatic sprayer. Again avoid spraying directly into the eyes.

Face fly adults along with cluster flies begin in August to seek hibernation quarters. They crawl under loose bark, enter hollow trees and creep beneath window sash, under loose clapboards and shingles and into cracks in the walls of buildings. Secure in their hiding places they would normally remain quiet all winter being attracted outward when the sun warmed up the outside of their shelter in the spring but heated buildings being warmer on the inside than on the outside lure them inward and promote fatal activity. Reports of houses, churches and schools infested with flies all win-



by **Dr. F. O. MORRISON,**
Department of Entomology

ter are numerous now. And the invaders are always described as unlike houseflies showing no interest in food nor in roosting on ceilings light fixtures etc as house flies do but rather as seeking out the windows. When killed off with fly spray these pests appear to be renewed overnight.

Once the cracks and hiding places are full of the hibernating flies there is little to be done except to kill off those that come in daily with pyrethrum space sprays or aerosols. However, if you had an infestation last year you can prevent or cut down on a repeat performance by treating the outside of the building with a residual insecticide. If a coating of such a contact killer is left in the cracks the flies are killed as they enter. Spray or paint it around all possible entrance places; e.g. on and around window frames, about the eaves, on shingled roofs and shingled and sided walls, especially on the sunny side of the house. Use three pounds of fifty percent wettable DDT powder in twenty-five gallons of water. Do this in early August and repeat three weeks later.

The face fly looks much like a house fly but is just slightly larger and somewhat darker except for the males which show considerable yellow on the sides of their abdomens. The large eyes of these yellow marked males are much closer together than are those of the house fly. The adults leave an animal when it enters deep shade or goes into a shelter. The flies 'wait outside' sunning themselves on posts, stones and walls, their favorite pastime. They lay their eggs on fresh cow droppings in which they develop into distinctly yellowish maggots. It is therefore a good idea to keep fresh cattle droppings in the yard raked or harrowed over and broken up.

The cluster fly, which similarly enters houses for hibernation, is larger, more sluggish, and covered with varying amounts of brass-coloured, curly, under hair which is readily visible with a hand lens among and beneath the more obvious dark hair. The cluster fly is not attracted to nor does it bother animals in any way. It breeds on earthworms and is solely a household nuisance.

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U.S.—Canadian Trefoil Specialists Confer

by Professor J. S. BUBAR,
Department of Agronomy

The following account of the meeting of Canadian and American Trefoil specialists contains suggestions on seeding, fertilizing and cropping of Trefoil and the extent to which it is adapted to conditions in North-Eastern U.S. and Canada.



Over 200 Agronomists from Eastern Canada and the Northeastern United States gathered for a jointly organized and sponsored meeting which started at Burlington, Vermont, with a Trefoil Symposium and a bus tour of the Champlain Valley Trefoil seed production area. On the second day the group moved to Macdonald College and toured other production centres and research stations after their meeting. The programme was devoted to an exchange of information on plant breeding, seed production and weed and insect control. I shall attempt to condense the information presented on trefoil that is of particular significance to Eastern Canadian farmers.

Dr. H. A. MacDonald of Cornell presented a review of the development of the crop and some predictions for its future. He started work on this crop as a graduate student at Cornell where Trefoil was first recognized as a valuable crop and has devoted himself to this crop over a large part of Trefoil's twenty-five year agricultural history in North America. He pointed out that Trefoil was introduced as a legume for pasture land in semi-retirement. They wanted something that would stay in the field without much expense for lime and fertilizer. Trefoil served this purpose well and was publicized as a "poor land alfalfa".

Since the mid-1930's, tremendous changes have taken place in agriculture production techniques and high pasture production has been desired. It has been difficult to convince farmers that the poor land crop will respond to fertilizer and give as good a return for the added nutrients as does the highly productive alfalfa, which will not tolerate poor conditions. Yet we know today that Trefoil will equal alfalfa in production on many soils if they are given equal fertilization and

lime. A Trefoil crop that equals alfalfa in yield will be shorter than the alfalfa and may not look as productive but its fine stems and density will give the equal dry matter production. This fine material will have a higher nutritive value than the coarser alfalfa.

Dr. MacDonald emphasized that Trefoil has so far adapted to changing agriculture as well as any other crop and that in future we can expect that its unique characteristics will permit further adaptation to our changing agriculture.

One of our farmers' main problems with Trefoil has been in obtaining satisfactory establishment. Dr. J. E. Winch of the Ontario Agricultural College discussed methods by which many of these problems can be overcome. He summarized his findings as follows:—
1. Method of seeding — Seed trefoil in the spring on a fine firm seedbed. On soils low in fertility use the band seeding method. On soils medium to high in fertility, any standard method of seeding can be used.

2. Fertilizer — A complete fertilizer containing up to 25 pounds of elemental nitrogen should be used as a starter fertilizer. The rate of phosphorus and potash should be governed by soil test.

3. Seed mixture — Use trefoil only in simple mixtures with timothy. Seed this mixture in the ratio of 2 parts trefoil to 1 timothy. Do not include other legumes in the mixture.

4. Inoculation — The seed must be inoculated with a newly prepared source of special trefoil bacteria just before seeding. As an extra precaution to insure good nodulation use syrup, milk or sugar solutions as stickers when applying inoculant to the seeds. Apply 2 to 3 times the amount of inoculant suggested.

5. Companion crop — Use a variety of early stiff strawed oats. Seed at 1-1½ bushels per acre in 14 inch drills. Graze when oats are 12 inches leaving a stubble of 6 inches, or harvest as silage in the soft dough stage. When grain is desired, spray with 2,4-DB at 16-18 oz. per acre when trefoil is in the second true leaf stage."

Dr. J. B. Washko of Pennsylvania discussed the management of established stands. He found highest yields if trefoil is allowed to reach full bloom before cutting or grazing. Too close and too frequent grazing often leads to loss of stands in his area and a rotational grazing

(Continued on page 6)



Picture shows several of the characteristics of Trefoil: numerous small leaves, fine stem, dense crop about 14" high. This compares with taller, coarser, less dense clover at left.

Stuck For Late Pasture?

Here's a suggestion . . .

by Professors H. R. KLINCK and J. S. BUBAR
Department of Agronomy

One of the primary requirements in preparing a good seedbed for seeding down a pasture is to do a good job in destroying the existing vegetation. This can best be done by fallowing through the midsummer drought we generally get in this area. By so doing, it is possible to plow up an old pasture in one spring and have it in good shape for seeding down to long term pasture by the next spring. It may also happen that a pasture has been badly damaged by winter-killing. It is also desirable to plow this in the late spring or early summer if it is to be in good shape for reseeding in the following spring.

Plowing up pasture may leave the farmer short of grazing during the latter part of summer and fall. It is possible to use this land for a crop of green grain for grazing to overcome this shortage. We had a piece of land at Macdonald College on which we had seeded a pasture mixtures trial but we had poor establishment during the 1959 drought. We plowed it up in June of 1960 and fallowed until fall. Then we seeded a trial on it to test some varieties of oats and rye for fall forage production.



The August 15th Seeding shown on October 1st. Foreground Right: Glen Oats; Center: Tetrapetkus Rye; Left: Garry Oats. Each seeded at 4 bushels per acre.

One seeding was made on August 15th during a severe drought. A second area was seeded on September 12th. The August 15th seeded plots had made excellent growth by October 21st, when we decided to cut them and measure the yields. These are presented in Table 1. We found that Glen and

Garry oats produced more than Roxton oats or either Horton or Tetrapetkus rye. Glen actually seemed to get started faster than Garry but Garry caught up as the season progressed. As might be expected, we got more green feed by seeding four bushels per acre than two, but the actual difference

(Continued on page 15)

TABLE 1

August 15th Seeding

Variety	Seeding Rate	Regrowth as	
		Pounds dry matter per acre Oct. 21st cutting	Pounds dry matter per acre Nov. 11th cutting
Garry	4 bus.	3298	—
Glen	4 "	3265	—
Tetrapetkus	4 "	3023	164
Garry	2 "	2901	—
Tetrapetkus	2 "	2891	176
Roxton	4 "	2857	—
Horton	2 "	2837	287
Glen	2 "	2771	—
Horton	4 "	2758	207
Roxton	2 "	2501	—

TABLE 2

September 12th Seeding

Variety	Seeding Rate	Pounds dry matter per acre	
		Nov. 11th cutting	
Garry	4 bus	555	
Glen	4 "	515	
Roxton	4 "	488	
Horton	4 "	425	
Glen	2 "	353	
Tetrapetkus	4 "	228	
Garry	2 "	224	
Roxton	2 "	194	
Horton	2 "	176	
Tetrapetkus	2 "	93	

U.S.—CANADIAN . . .

(from page 5)

scheme gives considerably higher production than continuous grazing. He pointed out that a thin stand of trefoil in an old bluegrass stand will thicken if the trefoil is given a chance to flower and produce some seed to shatter back on the ground. He also showed colour slides illustrating how trefoil stays green and provides good grazing after other grasses and clovers have dried up and turned brown.

The balance of the program was devoted to improvement of trefoil through plant breeding and to seed production problems. Dr. A. Gershoy of Vermont and I presented papers on plant breeding techniques. Dr. S. N. Fertig of Cornell discussed weed control in Trefoil seed production, Dr. G. B. MacCollom of Vermont discussed Insect

Conservation Arouses Concern

Forty-five workers in the fields of soil, agronomy, wildlife, recreation, forestry, and private forest management attended a recent banquet at Macdonald College, sponsored by the Ontario Chapter of the Soil Conservation Society of America. The society is devoted to advancing the science and art of

by Professor A. R. C. JONES,

Department of Woodlot Management

Control and Dr. A. R. Midgley of Vermont discussed his practical experiences in seed production.

The final paper was by Dr. R. J. Bartlett of Vermont, who discussed Trefoil's adaptation to poor soil adaptation. His physio-chemical studies of trefoil growing under water-logged conditions demonstrate that trefoil responds more like a water-tolerant grass than like other legumes when growing in light under these conditions. However, in darkness its responses are different from the grasses and much like that of alfalfa. This helps to account for trefoil's tolerance of extreme conditions and provides further evidence that trefoil is very different to other forages in its soil and moisture relationships.

On our tour we saw the heavy clays on which the trefoil seed is being grown. We saw a field of 45 acres of Viking trefoil in full bloom. We also saw the 141 acre field of Empire trefoil that Dr. Midgley and his co-workers are using for seed production. We were able to compare our plots at Macdonald College with these field stands and were led to the conclusion that our plots are not over-estimating Trefoil's productivity on farm fields.

As a final conclusion, I fear that I have been letting you down by not saying enough about Trefoil.

good land use. The Society has an active membership of more than ten thousand individuals, with chapters located in the majority of the 49 States. At the present there is one chapter in Ontario, established eight years ago. Membership consists of both technical and non-professional personnel. The house organ of the Society is the Journal of Soil and Water Conservation, a bi-monthly publication featuring articles on soil, forest, fish and wildlife, watershed management and agronomy as well as conservation and related information including results of research.

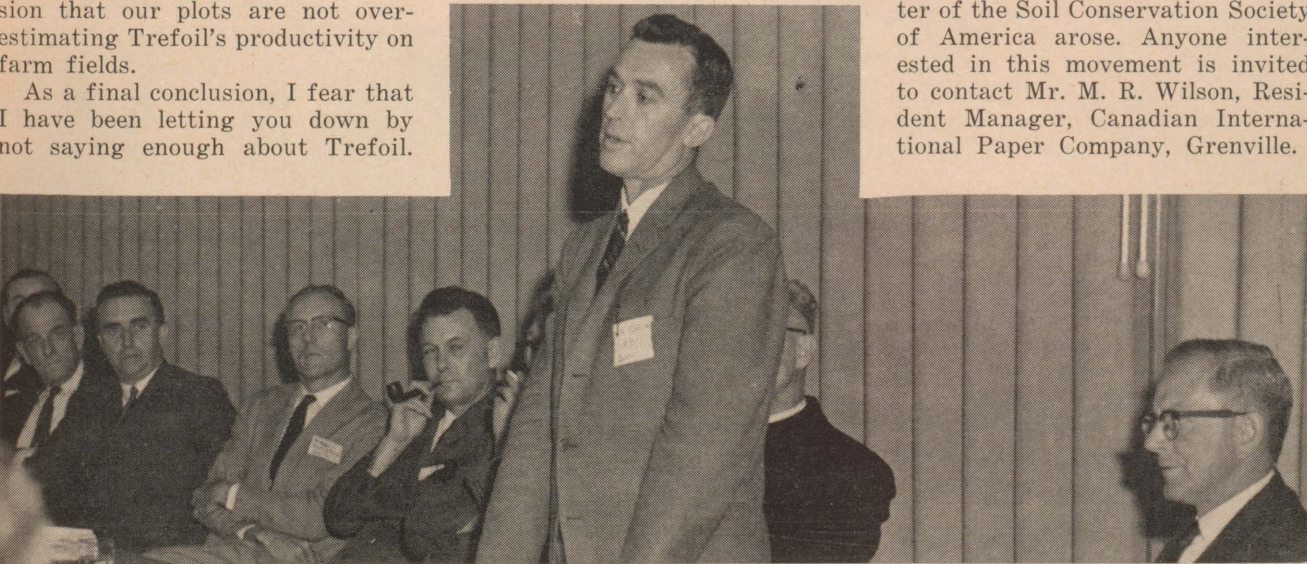
The banquet at Macdonald College was chaired by Mr. Robert Raynauld, president of the Quebec Forestry Association, a dedicated worker in forest conservation. The guest speaker Professor Richards, Head of the Department of Soils, Ontario Agricultural College, described the work and progress of the Ontario Chapter of the Society, located at Guelph, and suggested the formation of an Ottawa Valley Chapter of the Society. Following Professor Richard's address, Mr. Ben Avery, President of the Canadian Forestry Association, discussed the Canadian Forestry Association programme and its impact on land use.

Professor Howard Steppler, Macdonald College, next dealt with the

use of fertilizers in the Provinces of Quebec and Ontario. Using the Quebec Fertilizer Board recommendations as a guide to the amount of fertilizer to be applied, Professor Steppler pointed out that a great deal more effort is required to increase the production of these farm crops. The final panelist, Dr. Albert Courtemanche, Director, Mont Tremblant Park, stressed the importance of recreation planning and the need for more emphasis on this important use of land in Eastern Canada.

It was obvious during the general discussion which followed the panelists that much more work is required in order to classify this land according to the physical resources of the soil and the needs and objectives of the land owner. Dean Rousseau of the Faculty of Forestry, Laval University mentioned the study of marginal land in Quebec which has just been completed by the Laval Forest Research Foundation. He described the general approach taken and the broad area of coverage, there being over 2000 square miles of land in the St. Lawrence River Valley that has been abandoned for farming and is presently unproductive.

The meeting was sponsored to arouse more interest in soil, water, forest and wildlife conservation. During discussion the possibility of forming an Ottawa Valley Chapter of the Soil Conservation Society of America arose. Anyone interested in this movement is invited to contact Mr. M. R. Wilson, Resident Manager, Canadian International Paper Company, Grenville.



Left to right: Dean Rousseau, Faculty of Forestry Laval University; M. R. Wilson, Resident Manager Canadian International Paper Company, Grenville; R. Hodges, Hunting Technical Survey Corporation; Dean Dion, Macdonald College; Robert Raynauld, Quebec Forestry Association; Father Deslauriers, Rouge River Conservation Association; Professor Richards, Department of Soils, O.A.C.; Dr. A. Courtemanche, Director Mont Tremblant Park.

THE FAMILY FARM

PUBLISHED IN THE INTERESTS OF THE FARMERS OF THE PROVINCE

BY THE

QUEBEC DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

THE AGRICULTURAL PROBLEMS OF QUEBEC AND THEIR SOLUTION

Compiled by T. Pickup, Agronome, of the Information and Research Service, Quebec Department of Agriculture.

In the year 1961, owing to the industrial and urban development of the Province, farmers of Quebec find themselves in a situation very different from the one their ancestors had to contend with: our men of the soil are becoming fewer and fewer while the number of mouths to be fed is growing by leaps and bounds. Remedies which would have been effective twenty-five years ago are no longer enough. The productive capacity and hence the incomes of the farms of this Province are, in general, too low. Due allowance being made for the limitations set by soil and climate, our agriculture still falls short of what it might and should be and still appears backward and inadequate in certain sectors, so that the fate of the family farm seems more precarious in this Province than in most of the others.

At all costs, the agriculture of Quebec must be given a powerful impetus in the fourfold domain of production, marketing, intellectual background, and social services. The Department of Agriculture and Colonization assumes its full share of responsibility for the accomplishment of this task. Briefly, it proposes:

To stimulate production, by subsidizing the amendment, fertilization, and drainage of the soil, and its protection against erosion; by affording assistance for mechanization and providing information and instruction, competent technical services and all necessary credit facilities.

To improve the marketing of farm products, by giving substantial encouragement to the cooperative movement; by seriously studying the requests of agricultural organizations for the reform of regulations governing the marketing of milk and other staple products; and by giving the utmost possible support to the establishment in this Province of an efficient system of storage, grading and distribution of farm products, combined with an equitable standardization of costs of transportation, etc.

To strengthen the intellectual basis of our agriculture, by im-

proving agricultural instruction at all levels; intensifying scientific and economic research in connection with a number of specific, unsolved problems of Quebec agriculture; by directing the talents of our staff of agronomes to best advantage in helping the farmers to solve their problems of management, etc.

To promote the social integration of our agricultural class, by providing it, in common with other classes of society, with public health services and hospitalization-insurance; by facilitating the establishment of rural industries; giving financial support to progressive efforts of municipalities; encouraging the organization of centralized schools, creating local forest reserves with a view to supplementing the incomes of farmers and settlers in marginal farming regions, etc.

This summary is intended only as a bare outline of the Department's ambitious programme for the protection and well-being of the family farm, that is to say, of Quebec agriculture. The programme can only be realized if everybody, inside and outside of the government, whole-heartedly assumes his share of responsibility. It is proposed to print, month by month in these pages, details of provincial policies designed to help Quebec farmers.

Picking Raspberries

It should be remembered that picking plays an important part in the production of fruit of superior quality.

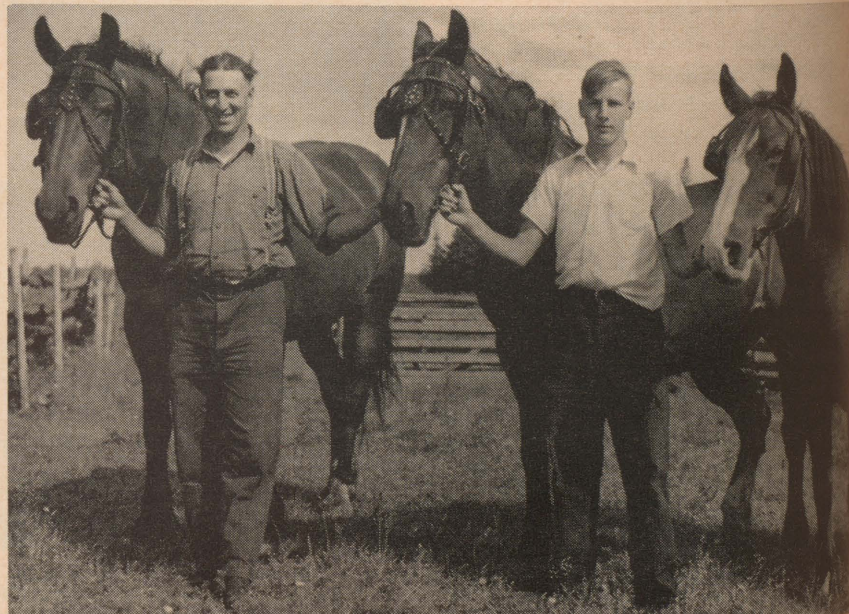
To begin with, the grower must give the raspberry plantation a good pruning during the previous fall, so that the berries do not spoil or get missed at picking time because the row is too dense.

Mr. F. Fortier of the Quebec Department of Agriculture advises growers to make sure of having enough experienced pickers (about 12 to 15 per acre) to go over the whole plantation in as short a time as possible, because raspberries ripen quickly and soon reach their peak as regards flavour, after which they spoil just as rapidly. In normal conditions of weather and temperature, the crop is picked every two or three days.

The berries are picked when they come away from the stem easily. They should be firm, red-ripe, and free from dirt. Do not pick when there is dew on them or just after rain.

A picking basket or tray holding 4 to 6 boxes is usually used to make harvesting easier. The picker should keep one of these boxes to put the undesirable berries in. In this way, the fruit is graded in the field, while it is being picked.

(Continued on page 14)



A good team: Mr. Oliver Watt and his son Lowell of Port Daniel, Bonaventure.

QUEBEC FARM LOANS

In accordance with amendments approved on the 19th of January 1961, the scope of the Act Establishing Provincial Farm Credit has been widened.

The amended law allows the Quebec Farm Credit Bureau to provide the farmers of this Province with an increased source of long term credit.

PRESENT SCOPE OF FARM CREDIT

The mortgage loans which the Farm Credit Bureau is authorized to allow are of two kinds, depending on the nature and date of establishment, and the age of the borrower:

A — Regular loans

According to article 8d of the above Act, the Farm Credit Bureau is authorized to allow any farmer who is already established on a farm in this Province, or who wishes to establish himself within a reasonable lapse of time, a loan secured by a first mortgage on the farm which is offered as security. The amount of the loan may be as much as 80% of the value of the farm (land and buildings only) as estimated by the Bureau, up to an absolute limit of \$15,000.

If he wishes, the borrower may take advantage of a life-insurance policy offered at a reduced rate by the Farm Credit Bureau. The value of this policy is equal to that of the loan obtained. Its duration may be for 10, 20, or 30 years or for the entire period of the loan, as the borrower wishes. Benefits under this insurance policy diminish in step with the normal repayment of the loan. The premiums are payable annually.

B — Loans to young farmers

By virtue of article 8e of the Act, the Farm Credit Bureau may make an establishment loan to any person between the ages of 21 and 40 who has acquired a paying farm since the 19th of January 1961, or who proposes to do so, for the purpose of cultivating it. This loan also is secured by a first mortgage and has an absolute limit of \$15,000, but in this case it may amount to 90% of the value of the farm. Anyone who has obtained an establishment loan such as this, under article 8e of the Act, may claim a rebate equal to one third of the amount of the loan (with a limit of \$3000)

THE NEW ACT IN BRIEF

A. Regular loan

1. For persons of any age.
2. 80% of the value of the farm.
3. For all agricultural purposes: purchase of land, construction, repairs, purchase of equivalent, payment of debts.
4. Maximum loan: \$15,000.
5. Repayment: 79 semi-annual payments of \$20 for every \$1000 borrowed, or 39½ years.
6. Optional mortgage insurance for a period of 10, 20, 30 or 40 years.

B. Establishment loan

1. For persons between 21 and 40 years of age.
2. For the purchase of a paying farm (as defined under the Act).
3. Date of coming into effect: 19 January 1961. This means that, in order to qualify for this loan, the applicant must not have bought the farm prior to that date.
4. Maximum loan: 90% of the value of the farm or up to \$15,000 whichever is the lesser.
5. Special rebate on establishment loans: a farmer established by means of an establishment loan may qualify for a reduction of his debt by one third of the original amount of the loan, after he has lived on the farm for 10 years. Maximum rebate, \$3000.
6. Obligatory mortgage insurance for the first 10 years of the loan. Very low charges.

This page supplied in the interests of the Family Farm by the Quebec Department of Agriculture.

if he can prove to the satisfaction of the Bureau that he has lived uninterruptedly on the farm during the ten years following the signing of the mortgage deed. This rebate is not granted more than once to any person. The borrower is required to produce proof that he has reached the age of 21 but is not older than 40, on the date of approval of the loan and he must also satisfy the Bureau that he has insured his life for a sum equal to the amount of the loan granted and for not less than 10 years. For this purpose he may either produce a life insurance policy of his own choice or he may take advantage of the policy offered at a reduced rate by the Bureau. For example, a borrower aged 21 can insure his life for 10 years by paying a premium of \$1.26 for every \$1000 worth of protection. As mentioned above, the benefits under this low-priced policy diminish as the loan is regularly repaid.

LEGITIMATE USES OF LOANS

- a) for the conversion of mortgage or other debts, excluding those incurred for the purchase of automobiles;
- b) to meet the cost of buying agricultural properties useful for the

operation or enlargement of the borrower's farm;

c) to pay, to the extent provided for by the Act, the purchase price of a farm already being worked by the borrower, or about to be worked by him within a reasonable lapse of time;

d) to provide the borrower with necessary funds to make useful repairs to the buildings;

e) to help to construct new buildings or to reconstruct existing buildings which are beyond repair.

RATES OF INTEREST AND CONDITIONS OF REPAYMENT

Loans allowed by the Quebec Farm Credit Bureau bear interest at the rate of 2½% per year. They are repayable in semi-annual instalments spread over a period of 39½ years. The annual payment, consisting of interest and repayment of capital, amounts to 40 dollars for every 1000 dollars borrowed, payable in two semi-annual instalments of 20 dollars.

Instalments due to the Bureau must be paid punctually and, in view of the very favourable conditions afforded by the low rate of interest and long term of repayment, the Board will not allow the borrower any period of grace.

PROCEDURE

- a) All requests for loans must be made to the Quebec Farm Credit

(Continued on page 11)

Minerals for Cattle in Summertime

Cattle-men are already well aware of the importance of minerals in the feeding of their animals: they know that these substances are indispensable for the development of bone and that they help to improve milk yield, increase fecundity and, in general, contribute to the state of health of the herd.

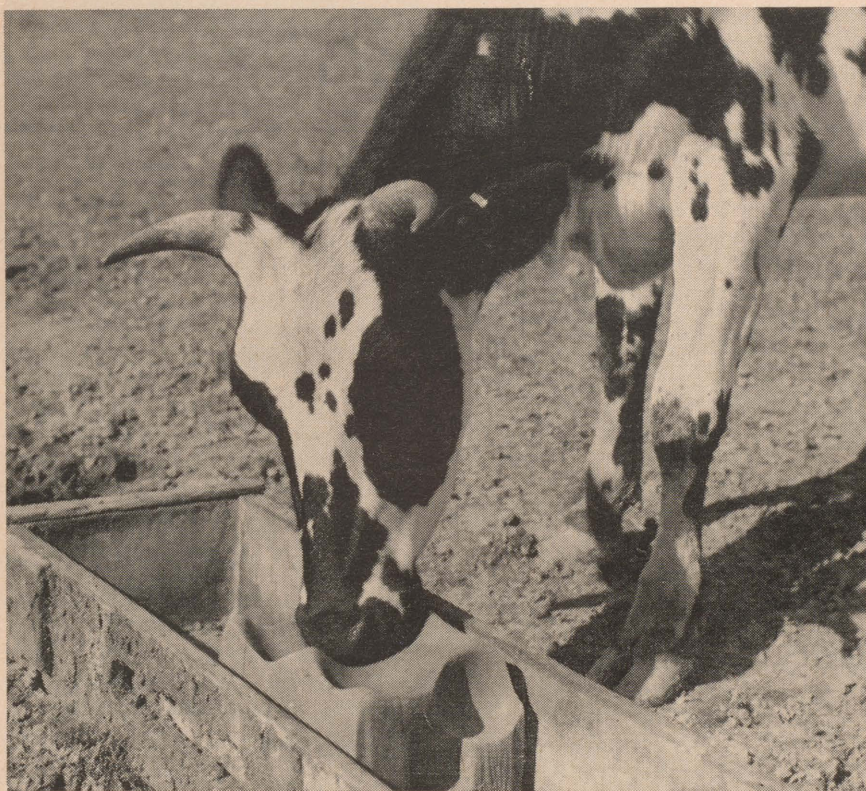
The problem of supplying the animals with minerals is easy enough to solve in wintertime. During this season most cattle are fed meal and it is only necessary to mix the minerals with the meal at the rate of 3 to 4 pounds per 100 pounds of concentrates. Very often too, the meal which is fed to the animals is in the form of commercial "balanced rations", in which minerals have already been incorporated by the manufacturer, or else it is in the form of commercial protein supplements which likewise contain the required amounts of mineral matter.

During the grazing season, this matter of feeding minerals is not quite so straightforward. In the first place, only the high-producing cows are given meal and even this is very often just a simple mixture of home-grown grains, especially during the earlier summer months. But, apart from the milking herd, there are other cattle, such as dry

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cows, bred heifers and all the young stock, which do not get any meal.

For these reasons, Mr. Adrien Côté of the Department of Agriculture says that, for those who want to make sure that the mineral nutrition of their animals shall be as adequate in summer as it is in winter, the surest and most practical plan is probably to make the minerals available "free choice", to all classes of cattle out on pasture. Various kinds of containers may be used for this purpose: a simple wooden trough placed in the pasture near the water supply seems to be quite suitable. The mineral mixture should obviously be the same as the one which has been mixed with the feed during the winter. There is actually not much choice: a mixture should be used which conforms to the law relating to livestock feedstuffs and which is also in keeping with the recommendations of the Provincial Council on the feeding of livestock. Reliable commercial companies sell mineral mixtures of this kind.



Getting a few good licks in on a block of iodized salt at the farm of Mr. J. Baribeau, Landrienne, Amos, Abitibi-East.

The Influence of Feeding on the Market Grades of Hogs

Let us begin by admitting that breeding has a greater effect on the market grades of pigs than does feeding. Feeding, says Mr. Fernand Beaudet of the Quebec Department of Agriculture, counts for only about 20 to 25 per cent in this respect. Pig producers should therefore raise animals which are as near as possible to good bacon type, otherwise there is a strong probability that none of them will grade "A" when slaughtered. Briefly, it is practically useless to talk about feeding for high grades if the pigs are not of the type required by the market.

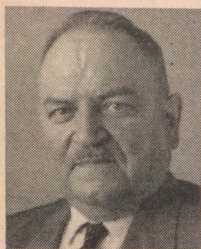
There are two stages in the feeding of market hogs: the growing period, from 50 to 120 pounds, and the so-called fattening period, from 120 to about 200 at the time of sale. The first of these periods should not involve too much trouble if weaning has been well managed and, in fact, feeding during this stage does not have a great effect on grade. More attention must be paid during the second period, however, because then the feed is changed and it does not always produce the effect on the animals which is expected of it.

Once pigs have reached 125 pounds, care must be taken not to fatten them too quickly: from this point onwards, feeding has a much greater effect on carcass classification. A lighter, bulkier ration should then be used for finishing. This might consist of 70 per cent home-grown grains, 20 per cent of bran, 5 per cent alfalfa meal and 5 per cent of a protein-mineral supplement for pigs. If the animals are fattening too fast on a diet such as this, the barley or corn in the homegrown grains should be reduced by about 5 per cent and may be replaced by an equal quantity of wheat bran, or by a mixture of wheat bran and alfalfa meal in equal proportions.

To produce the greatest number of "bonused" carcasses, young pigs should be fed on a properly balanced ration with a low content of fibre and then later, during the last two weeks before they are marketed, they should be finished on a lighter diet which does not contain too much fattening feedstuff.

To those who object that the foregoing recommendations are easier to talk about than to put into effect, Mr. Beaudet replies

Auger to Study Seed Production



Mr. André Auger, agronome, director of the Field Crops Service of the Quebec Department of Agriculture flew to Europe on the 27th of June in the company of delegates of the Canadian Seed Growers Association, in order to make a first-hand study of the latest progress in the creation and multiplication of forage plants.

The group is visiting research stations in Sweden, Denmark, Holland, West Germany, and France. The last stop of the tour will be in England, where the delegates will study the work being carried out at the National Institute of Botany.

Forage crops are given an important place in Quebec agriculture, based as this is on the dairy industry. For a number of years past, Mr. Auger has been particularly interested in a centre for the multiplication of Climax timothy and Lasalle red clover in the Joliette district, as well as in the work being done at the Provincial Seed Farm at Macdonald College: these two undertakings will benefit directly from the new ideas he will gain during his trip. It is expected that he will return to Canada on the 18th of July.

that they are quite practicable for those who have scales which they can use to find out whether the weight and age of their pigs are in reasonable agreement and can make suitable alterations in the ration if they are not.

The main reasons for the failure of pigs of good type to earn top grades are as follows; excess fat on animals which have been fed too generously on wheat, barley or corn, and too rapid a rate of growth during the last 50 or 60 days before marketing.

Finally, success in raising pigs for market demands care to prevent losses of all kinds, attention to hygiene and, in short, maximum efficiency in feeding and management so as to produce each pound of pork as economically as possible. It can still be done.

SUBSIDY FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF FRUIT AND VEGETABLE STORAGES

AIMS:

1. To increase farm storage capacity for fruits and vegetables.
2. To promote better keeping of such produce.
3. To permit more orderly marketing.
4. As a result, to ensure better prices to the growers.

AMOUNT:

Subject to the conditions described elsewhere in this announcement, the Quebec Department of Agriculture offers to producers of fruit and vegetables, through the medium of its Horticulture Service, the following subsidies:

a) a maximum grant of six hundred dollars (\$600.00) at the rate of five cents (.05) per cubic foot, for the construction of an **ordinary storage** (either below or above ground).

b) a maximum grant of six hundred dollars (\$600.00) at the rate of ten cents (.10) per cubic foot, for the construction of a **refrigerated storage**.

Note: Cubic capacity is found by multiplying together the length, the width, and the height of the storage (taking the inside measurement in each case). Adjoining rooms used for unloading or packing, or for housing refrigerating machinery are not to be reckoned as part of the cubic capacity of the storage.

CONDITIONS:

In order to qualify for the grant, the grower:

1. must apply to the Director of the Horticulture Service for a grant, and wait for a reply before incurring any expenses in connection with the proposed storage;

2. must construct the storage on his own property, in accordance with the plans and estimates provided or agreed to by the Horticulture Service. An official of that Service will inspect the storage when it is completed;

3. must conform to the following minimum specifications:

a) an ordinary storage shall have a capacity of not less than 5000 cubic feet;

b) a refrigerated storage shall have a capacity of not less than 300 cubic feet;

c) the inside height of the storage rooms shall be not less than nine feet.

4. must have finished the construction within the financial year (1st of April of one year to the 31st of March of the following year) in which the Department of Agriculture approves his request for a grant;

5. must not have received, during the ten years preceding his present application, any subsidy granted by the Quebec Department of Agriculture for the construction of a storage of the same kind on the same property.

EXPIRY:

The sum of money allotted for grants for the construction of fruit and vegetable storages is limited. The Department of Agriculture will therefore not accept applications once this limit has been reached.

Note: This policy cancels and supersedes earlier policies concerning the construction of individual storages (or cellars) for fruits and vegetables.

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(from page 9)

Bureau, on one of the official application forms provided for the purpose.

b) An initial fee of \$5 is required, in order to meet part of the cost of valuing the farm which is offered as security for the loan.

c) If a request is abandoned or cancelled, prior to the valuation of the farm, the \$5 deposit will be returned.

d) The cost of establishing title to the property is to be borne by the borrower, who must also find his own notary for the drawing up of deeds.

DEFINITION UNDER THE ACT

a) *Farmer* — any owner of a farm,

on which the person in question is living permanently and which he cultivates as his chief occupation.

b) *Farm* — any landed property being farmed or about to be farmed within a reasonable lapse of time.

c) *Paying farm*, one or more farms forming a single working unit, whose income is sufficient to allow the owner to provide a reasonable living for his family, to maintain the productivity of the soil, keep the buildings in repair, and meet his obligations.

V. PROVENCHER, agronome.

Now's the time to clean out last year's grain bins. Clean out all last year's grain, then disinfect the walls and floor with lindane (2 pounds in 5 gallons of water covers 1000 square feet). Lindane is inexpensive, less costly than fumigation and kills all grain weevils and beetles.

About Breeds of Ducks

Mr. L. A. Bélisle of the Quebec Department of Agriculture gives the following useful information about the chief breeds of ducks.

The White Pekin is the most popular breed for meat production. The plumage is entirely white and the body is compact in shape. Adult males weigh about nine pounds. Because they grow rapidly and are very hardy and easily fattened, these birds are the favourites for commercial rearing of ducklings. Roughly speaking, they weigh six pounds at ten weeks.

Aylesbury ducks resemble white Pekins in general, though they are somewhat different in shape and grow more slowly.

The Muscovy or Barbary is the heaviest breed of duck. Fully grown drakes reach 12 pounds. The Muscovy is sometimes spoken of as the silent duck because it makes only a slight hissing sound. The appearance of these birds is rather strange because of their long bodies and the red, warty-looking growths (caruncles) which cover the head. The plumage, which may be white or black, adds to the decorative appearance. Since they are the only domestic ducks which can fly, Muscovies can be a little awkward to raise. However, they rarely fly away. The flesh is a little less tasty than that of the breeds already described.

The Rouen was the most popular breed before the introduction of the Pekin and is still much in favour, because of the beauty of the plumage colour, the shape and the temperament. These ducks are slower to develop than those of the other meat breeds, but the females are often better layers.

Indian Runners are sometimes referred to as the Leghorn of the duck world, chiefly because of their laying ability. They have a characteristic "bottle shape"; tall, upright, long-necked, and slender. Males do not exceed 4½ pounds. Females may lay over 250 eggs a year. These ducks are hardy, decorative, and very fast growing.

Khaki Campbells are preferred for egg-production by some poultrymen. They resemble the Indian Runners in weight and in egg-laying capacity. The young ones develop very rapidly.

A number of amateurs raise ducks for their delicious, inexpensive meat, or for their eggs, or simply to adorn ponds or lakes. It is therefore important that they choose the most suitable breed for their purpose.

How to Pack Foods for Freezing

It will soon be time to start harvesting small fruits and vegetables, and many people will be freezing garden produce. Dr. Jean David of the Quebec Department of Agriculture makes the following recommendations.

For successful freezing, gather the fruits and vegetables at the proper time; that is, when they have reached the ideal stage of maturity at which you would have picked them if they were to be eaten at once. Prepare your material (adding sugar in the case of the fruit, and blanching in the case of the vegetables) and pack in suitable containers.

The ideal container is one which is perfectly water-tight and impervious to water vapour as well, so that it will protect the contents against drying-out and oxydation (two of the commonest causes of loss of quality in frozen foods). Rigid, waxed cartons, and those in which a waxed or polythene bag is inserted, are the most commonly used.

The same general remarks apply to the freezing of meat. This must also be protected against dessication and oxidation, which cause fatty materials to become rancid. Ordinary waxed paper or ordinary aluminium foil should never be used for wrapping meat, because they allow water vapour to escape. It is much better to use polythene, special aluminum foil for freezing, special cellophane, Cry-o-vac, Saran plyofilm or other materials which have the property of preventing frozen food products from becoming dessicated during storage.

Don't Neglect Small Flocks of Poultry

Small or family-sized flocks of poultry play a larger part in production than is generally believed. These little groups of fifteen to thirty-five birds usually satisfy the needs of the home and often yield surpluses for sale as well.

Mr. Léonard Dion of the Quebec Department of Agriculture advises agricultural representatives and poultry-keepers not to neglect the small flocks because, in certain regions, their total output exceeds that of the large poultry farms. In many cases, these "side-line" flocks are the beginnings of important specialised enterprises.

In this small-scale type of poultry farming, health and cleanliness must be attended to, and preventive vaccinations should not be forgotten. There should be enough feeding and watering equipment and ventilation to ensure the comfort of the birds. Sufficient nesting space should also be provided.

Egg-laying is usually intensive in these small flocks. Costs of production are less than in larger enterprises because there is no expenditure for labour and little depreciation. Poultry-keeping on this scale is not much affected by unfavourable market conditions; nor by surpluses, which can usually be consumed in the home.

Small flocks should therefore not be neglected, since they provide eggs and poultry for families which would often have to go without them if they had to be bought at the store. Moreover, these birds should be well fed for satisfactory results.

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by the Quebec Department of Agriculture.



Ducks on the farm of Edmond Dionne at Saint-Mathieu, Rimouski.

Figures Show Revenue for Different Operations on 18 Quebec Farms

FIGURES showing the average revenue of 18 good farmers scattered across the Province, have just been released by Mr. Nazaire Parent, Assistant Director of the Field Husbandry Service for the Quebec Department of Agriculture. These figures show the average revenue for each operation on the 18 farms.

All these farms with one exception produced milk for manufacturing purposes. The majority of field crops were produced to feed the farm animals. Milk, hogs, lambs, eggs and poultry were raised by the farmer. A few have a sugar bush or a specialized poultry operation. The figures below which are average for the 18 farms may be compared with your own farm operations.

On the average each farmer had 16 milk cows, 15 young cattle, and 110 acres under cultivation, or 3.4 acres per animal unit. (The term animal unit also includes poultry). The average area for each milking cow was 6.9 acres. Each cow received one pound of grain, for

5.7 pounds of milk produced. Milk production per man was 70,000 lbs. However, the labour was also used to produce hogs, sheep and poultry as well as other specialized lines.

The figures show that cows ate on the average, 3 tons of hay and that each farm required 2.3 tons per animal unit. The cows received 3 tons of ensilage as well.

The average cost for chemical fertilizer per cow was \$10.81. Average cost for lime per cow was \$2.91. Farm operators received on the average \$2,840.00, after fixed charges and interest had been deducted. Mr. Parent points out that fixed charges of these farms amounted to 48% of total revenue.

An analysis of the figures indicate wide fluctuations from farm to farm. For instance the average revenue per animal was \$527.78. It varied from a minimum of \$92.00 at one farm to a high of \$1,115.00 for another. The revenue for the dairy operations vary between \$1,799.00 and \$5,808.00, for an average of \$3,400.56 per farm or \$47.08 per cow. The milk production cost was \$2.09 per 100 lbs. and was sold for \$2.65.

The average revenue for the piggeries was \$2,296.17 and varied from \$204.00 minimum to \$5,280.00 maximum. The cost price per 100 lbs. of pork varied from \$9.27 to \$23.66 for \$17.14 average as against \$23.06 average selling price. These figures are for the year May 1957 to May 1958, and Mr. Parent emphasized that until last year the swine operation of the farm payed the farmer the best for his labour.

The poultry operation, the average revenue per farm was \$994.44. Each dozen of eggs cost .40¢ and sold for .49¢.

A breakdown of hours of labour per farm indicates that 4,875 hours of labour was required per farm of which 1,255 hours were spent in the stable or 78 hours per cow. If this is calculated at a \$1.15 per hour the average cost for labour in the stable would be \$1,451.50. The 202 hours spent in the hen-house brought \$1.17 per hour or a total of \$237.00 average per farm. The 361 hours spent taking care of the hogs paid the farmer \$2.28 per hour of \$824.33 per year.

These figures are from typical farms from the Province of Quebec. They may serve as a useful comparison for farmers who keep similar accounts.

A Reader Writes

Dear Editor:

Your May OBSERVATIONS, about a stormy meeting of a farm organization, is interesting and very instructive. But please, do not let any of us become self-righteous: the same thing could have happened at almost any Quebec farm meeting.

It seems there are only two things which a farmer can do when he is dis-satisfied: (1) go to an annual meeting and make a row, which is natural to only a very few, or (2) stay at home, like the man who said 'I was so angry I knew I would make a fool of myself if I went'.

As you say, the fault is with the organization and the cure is meetings at which discussion is free and the members feel that they are, at least, listened to. In many cases this requires decentralised meetings; and the meetings must be frequent, one a month rather than one a year. These principles are found in the history of all successful organizations.

In Quebec, I think, we must add another precept: discussion in the mother tongue. Bi-lingualism has not place in a public meeting except to waste time, create boredom and foster the secretiveness which you condemn. A joint committee is the proper place for translations.

James Hargreaves,
Massawippi, P.Q.

PREPARING HONEY FOR MARKET

About the first of August, white honey should be removed from the hives to prevent the bees from adding autumn honey to it. However, comb which is only partly filled may be left in the hive so that the bees can finish filling it and ripening the honey.

It takes bees about fifteen days to ripen honey after they have gathered it. Honey which is extracted before it is thick enough is in danger of fermenting.

In order to qualify for the first grade, honey must contain not more than 17.8 per cent of moisture, must not have any objectionable flavour, and must be thoroughly strained through standard bolting cloth of 86 meshes to the inch (or through a nylon of 80 meshes to the inch). The containers must be very clean, well constructed, in good condition and not defaced by old markings.

Mr. René Brasseur of the Quebec Department of Agriculture believes that a well-prepared product will always find a buyer.

New Chief of Health of Animal Service

The appointment of Ferdinand Trudel D. V. M., as Director of the Health of Animals Service has been announced by the Hon. Alcide Courcy. Dr. Trudel succeeds Dr. M. Veilleux who becomes a technical advisor.

Dr. Trudel was born at St. Stanislas, Champlain Co., in 1905. Following primary and classical education, he enrolled at the Oka Agricultural Institute in 1930. From 1931-35 he followed the regular veterinary course at Cornell University. During that time he served with the Animal Industry Service in Washington doing bacteriological studies. In 1935 he joined the Quebec Department of Agriculture where he was associated with the control of contagious animal diseases. He published a number of papers on bovine mastitis. From 1936-61 he was chief of the provincial veterinary medicine laboratory where he was especially concerned with brucellosis. In 1941 he returned to the Animal Industry Service in Washington to study the problem of brucellosis vaccination. In recent years he has taught at the School of Veterinary Medicine at St. Hyacinthe.

FARMERS IN THE NEWS...

Trespassing and Unauthorized Hunters Draw Farmers' Fire

In a request to the provincial government the Quebec Farmers' Association asked this month that farmers be given more protection against damage to property by hunters and trespassers. Pointing out that farmers are responsible for livestock, regardless of who opens farm gates or cuts farm fences and that every year an increasing number of farm animals are killed by hunters, the Association asked: that the government:

- 1) Establish an indemnity fund from proceeds of the sale of hunting licences from which farmers would be reimbursed for farm animals — especially swine, sheep, cattle and horses — killed or injured by the irresponsible use of firearms in or out of the authorized hunting season.
- 2) Declare the deer hunting season to be the last week or ten days of November and the first part of December when most farm animals would be stabled and safe from hunters and when the possibility of snow would be greater, permitting hunters to follow wounded animals.
- 3) Establish maximum trespassing fines at \$100 and apply the law to trespassers.
- 4) Assure the rapid co-operation of police and advise farmers what action to take in the case of trespassers, unauthorized hunters and death or injury to farm animals by hunters.
- 5) Undertake a campaign to acquaint the general public with proper behaviour with regard to private property and when hunting and fishing.

DATES

July 25-27 — Directors Canadian Federation of Agriculture, Charlottetown, P.E.I.

Aug. 3 — New York Maple producers visit Macdonald College and sugar bushes in Chateaugay-Huntingdon.

Aug. 5 — Farmers' picnic at Mirror Lake.

Canada Packers Reports

The Annual Report of Canada Packers Limited for its fiscal year ended March 29th, 1961, was released June 30. Net Profit for the year was \$4,672,000 on Sales of \$544,987,000. compared with Net Profit of \$5,357,000. on Sales of \$575,892,000. in the preceding year. Net Profit as a percentage of Sales declined from .95% to .87%.

Reduced profits in products derived from livestock accounted for the lower total profit. Satisfactory profits were made in the other divisions of the Company's business.

Three main factors in the reduction in profits from products derived from livestock were:

- (a) a 24.4% decrease in hog marketings during the year,
- (b) the release of the large quantities of canned pork luncheon meat held by the Dominion Government during the year, which not only reduced sales of other meat products but affected luncheon meat canning operations,
- (c) some difficulty in beef operations due to readjustment of the channels of supply consequent to the change in freight rates.

The report states that the 24.4% decrease during the Company's fiscal year in Canadian hog marketings was due, at least in part, to the lowering of the Federal Government's support price and the introduction of the deficiency payment plan. The Company feels that the pendulum is now swinging the other way and anticipates that marketings in July, 1961, will approximately equal last year and will be higher thereafter with substantial increases in the coming Fall and Winter.

Marketings of slaughter cattle in Canada during the year increased by 7.6%. Forecasts indicate a further increase of between 5% and 10% in the year ahead, with a greater percentage of total cattle killing done in Western Canada. In this connection, the report highlighted the opening of a new Canada Packers' beef plant in Lethbridge, Alberta, in December, 1960. The plant ships beef to Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia.

Forecasted increased supplies of beef, hogs and poultry in both Canada and the United States suggest the possibility of lower meat prices for the coming year.

PICKING RASPBERRIES . . .

(from page 8)

Use only new, one-pint boxes. If bigger boxes are used, the berries are likely to be crushed and spoilt. Since raspberries get shaken down somewhat during transportation, it is a good idea to fill the boxes generously when picking so that they do not reach their destination looking only half full.

When picking baskets or trays have been filled by the pickers,

Tomato Processors Must Furnish Financial Guarantee

All tomato processors in Quebec who come under the Producers Tomato Marketing Board have been required to post a financial guarantee equal to 40 per cent of the value of 1960 purchases of tomatoes. The guarantee must be posted before the buying season commences. It will avoid losses to producers who sometimes found after delivery that payment could not be made by canners when it should have been.

N.S. Co-Operative Abattoir Makes Good Progress

A net loss of \$208,665 was chalked up by the Nova Scotia Co-operative Abattoir during its first year of operations. Although a loss, it is much less than was anticipated. Officials believe it will be operating in the black by early fall. Help is now familiar with the machinery and consumers have become acquainted with the Enn-Ess product, which has been readily accepted by the public.

According to Hon. E. D. Haliburton, Minister of Agriculture, the Co-operative has succeeded in putting a floor under beef and pork products, making production a much more attractive proposition. All animals, pork and beef, are paid for on a dressed basis.

they should be carried to a shelter by a man whose special job it is. The shelter or shed is built with three latticed sides (or of well spaced boards) and an open side facing north, and a solid roof.

Wooden raspberry crates nowadays are being replaced by cardboard trays shaped to hold a single layer of 12, 18, or 20 one-pint boxes. These trays are fitted with wire handles which allow them to be fitted together in sets of three, leaving room for the air to pass easily between them. It need hardly be said that fast shipment is a prime factor in getting fruit to market in the best condition.

* * *

"We are all governed by self-interest, but there's a difference between the self-interest which doesn't give a damn for one's neighbor, and the self-interest which says 'I want all I can get, but not at his expense'".

Harry Hyde, General Manager of Toronto Hydro

Letter About A Fenian Raid

(Letter to his wife, Mary Olmstead (1848-1941) from Captain S. N. Boright of Sutton, who at the time he wrote was stationed in Frelighsburg with his Brome Cavalry Troop. The Fenian Raid had taken place on May 25th and this letter is dated May 28th, but they were evidently holding the troops there in case of another attack. Captain Sherman Boright was the grandfather of Dr. Sherman Rodgers of Cowansville. He was born in 1836 and died in 1897.)

Frelighsburg, May 28th, 1870.

Dear Mary,

The War is over and I am still able to write. I should have written before but I have been very busy until the present moment. We were at dinner at Dunham, the day we left Sutton, when the news came that the Fenians had crossed the line to attack our friends on their old camping ground. And before I had done dinner a trooper came from Col. Smith with orders for the 52nd to hurry up and move down. Ours were the only Company that had arrived at Dunham, therefore we were sent down but when we were within one mile of the line we were ordered to Frelighsburg (in the meantime the Battle was over). When we arrived at Frelighsburg I was sent on the Whitney Road with a small squad to keep a look out on that road. About sun down we heard firing down at the line then it was almost impossible to keep the men from going down. We were about two miles away.

It proved to be nothing but a fire to protect a party that went down to the line to get the dead Fenian that fell on this side of the line, they got him and he is buried on this side of the line about a third of a mile and a big pile of stones over him.

About nine o'clock that evening Capt. Hall of Farnham came up and relieved me, but not the men. I went down to the village, had supper and went to bed at the same place, a little tired and perfectly satisfied that the War was over (at this time our Battalion had arrived at Frelighsburg).

About three o'clock in the morning we were called out and paraded at the Flag Staff and fifty men were ordered to reinforce Col. Chamberlain at the line under

Capt. Cook with himself and Lieutenant Maynes as subalterns. We arrived on the ground a little before five o'clock and found the Fenians busted and going towards St. Albans.

The volunteers were sent back except those that came down in the morning. In the evening Captains Frary and Manson Co came down. At this time we heard all kinds of rumors and Col. Smith appeared to credit them and took all precautions as if he expected an attack every minute. We all lay on the ground all night nearly half of the men without overcoats, they having left everything except their rifles and ammunition at Dunham. The next morning at three o'clock the pickets were all called in and all the men posted behind the rocks mostly out of sight and lay there until seven looking for what I think they will never see. During this time all of our Battl. and the Missisquoi Battl. and the Victoria Rifles and a company of cavalry came to this place and all the rest are at the camp ground.

We were visited yesterday by some American Officers and today I hear that their soldiers came up to our camp and were visiting our men. I have seen but two Fenians, and they were prisoners. There were three killed outright and one has since died of his wounds. The number of wounded I cannot ascertain but I believe somewhere from seven to ten, some of them very badly.

They had about the same thing at Trout River over in Huntingdon except that they let them in, in hopes that they could get around them, but it was no go, they run at the first approach of the soldiers. The prevailing wish was that they might show some fight but it is better as it is. Not one Canadian scratched from one end to the other.

We hear more rumors today and we probably shall have to stay some days but we shall have no more hard work to do. Flannery and Robinson have been perfectly steady.

Kiss Kate for me and if we do not come home Monday come out and see us, it will be quite a sight for you, they have tents and some nice looking soldiers. If you come, bring my coat that Cook took home.

S. N. Boright"

Extract from the "Missiskoi Post and Canadian Record" of November 4th, 1835.

TAKE NOTICE

Every person indebted to the Subscriber, by Note or Book Account, is hereby notified that immediate payment must be made, or his necessities will compel him to patronize a Bailiff, who of all others he is at least willing to make application to:

Stanbridge, Oct. 5, 1835.

LHL Mansfield

STUCK FOR LATE PASTURE?

(from page 6)

was probably not enough to warrant seeding four bushels instead of two. However, there is a second advantage in seeding four bushels in that we lost quite a lot of seed to birds, a problem that was aggravated by slow germination under drought conditions. Seeding the four bushels provided some insurance that the birds would not reduce the stand too much.

The oats from the August seeding were large enough to provide good grazing by October 1st but the growth following the September seeding was still too small to harvest by October 21st. We had a particularly open fall and left them until November 11th before we measured their yields. Yields, presented in Table 2, were still rather low indicating that it probably would not pay to seed oats this late and hope for satisfactory forage production. Regrowth on the August seeding following the October 21st cutting was better with rye than with oats. The oat regrowth was too prostrate to harvest. The prostrate growth on Tetrapetkus rye also resulted in our yield measurements being a low estimate of the actual growth present.

It is also noteworthy that the yields we obtained, in pounds of dry matter per acre, generally exceed the total seasonal yields we get from pasture plots after the legumes have been killed out.

We must point out that the yields obtained were from only one trial conducted in one season. We used 5-10-10 fertilizer at 300 pounds per acre on land already in a good state of fertility. However, this trial does indicate that a farmer who can use some extra pasture during October and November can expect some quite satisfactory yields from Gary or Glen oats, if he seeds early enough in the fall.

The Country Lane

COLD SUMMER DAY

(From Yankee)

Dawn opens like a paper fan
Spread the wrong way. The foreign view
Might be of winter in Japan,
Mauve, pearl, amber, blue.

Small the sketch and brush-marks few,
Suggestion of a hanging rain
Is made by slant marks, one or two,
Following the paper's grain.

And low along an angled lane
The peeled branch of a leaning tree
Points to a solitary crane
Stiffened against the scalloped sea.

The folding fan has altered three
Dimensions with its painted arc;
Reversible geography
Leaves but the round sun's watermark.

— Marion Lineaweaver

MINE

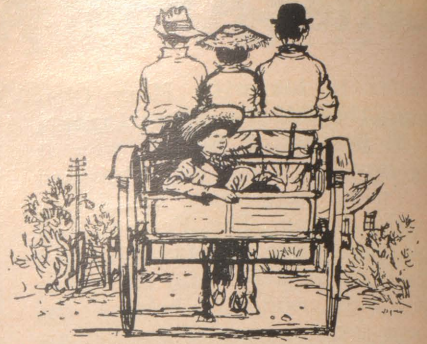
The night and the stars are mine,
And the sigh of the wind.
The carpet of grass
That cushions my tread
And the rustle of leaves
That shelter my head
Are mine, and the night's, and the wind's.

— Ethel E. Mitchell

TO THE BOY WHO DID NOT PASS

Disgrace is not for you — my lad
If you're not content to shirk,
Your mind, my dear is a complex thing
And not always fit for work.
You have some time before you
To be in sun and air,
To live and learn of nature
And feel better while out there.
Remember there were others
Who did not pass — like you
Who from that day, took stock of selves
And found what they could do;
Worked hard and found new courage
Gained knowledge day by day,
Made names of worth in later years
For 'flunked' they would not stay.

Edna Laurie,
Hemmingford



EQUALITY!

A lady scarecrow in a field
A windblown petticoat revealed;
With frilly blouse on each straight arm
Her duty met with skill plus charm.

The corn stood safely in her care,
No thieving blackbird lurking there;
I paused, I smiled; she seemed to wink;
"I'm good as any man, I think!"

— Olive Sanborn Rubens

LINE STORM

(From American Weave)

This was the day the horizon split in two
and part was storm and part was crystal blue.
The storm came toward us like an open pillow
and loosed and spent itself. The bare oak
became a set of plumes, utterly new,
destructible and true.

We grasped the moment, so for once to follow
shapes of changing white, the way they took
out of the depths into the shallow . . .
Sun burst through.

— Burnham Eaton

If you are to lead people properly you must be ever mindful of the fact that you live in a glass house. You should be your own inspector, examining constantly your relations with those around you. Others will look over your work, but you should be sharper than they to see opportunities for improvement.

Do not sell knowledge short: in addition to strong intuitions and insight you need a frame of reference against which to measure them. You can obtain this by learning something new every day. Knowledge on all sorts of subjects, even those quite foreign to your job, is useful in your professional growth.

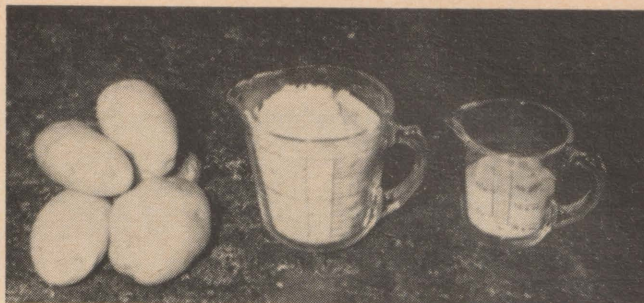
This means work. Every reputation for efficiency was built by work. Self-development is not a highly formalized activity like classroom education, but one sparked by you and carried out through reading, attending extension classes and lectures, and taking part in community projects.

From The Royal Bank of Canada Newsletter

POTATOES

- Nutritious, Tasty
- Available whole or dehydrated

by Professor Helen DEVEREAUX,
School of Household Science



Five potatoes and their equivalent as dehydrated potato flakes and (at right) as dehydrated granules.

How often have you heard it said "I do not eat potatoes, they are fattening". This is a common fallacy. One medium potato supplies about 100 calories; this is a small percentage of the Canadian Dietary Standard average daily requirement of 2,400 calories for the moderately active woman or the 3,000 calories for the moderately active man. The condemnation of the potato results from the butter, cream and gravies which are traditionally eaten with potatoes. Potatoes are a very tasty food when eaten with no additives after boiling or baking. They contain so much water and have a satiety value such that it is nearly impossible for anyone to eat enough of them to even maintain his body weight.

An interesting project was carried out in the Douglass Home Economics Department, Rutgers University to show that potatoes are no more fattening than many other foods. Twelve girls who were at least 10% overweight were put on a diet featuring a half a pound of potatoes a day. At the end of eight weeks the girls had lost an average of 14 lbs. each. One girl lost 25 lbs.

The girls started the day with four ounces of orange juice, two thirds cup of cooked or dry cereal, one slice of bread, a half pat of butter, six ounces of skim milk and black coffee. A typical lunch consisted of potato salad made of one half cup of potatoes, three strips of carrots, one medium egg, lettuce, celery and one tablespoon low-fat mayonnaise per portion; one slice of bread, one half pat butter, six ounces of skim milk and medium serving of grapes. Typical dinner; one half cup boned chicken, one medium sized potato, one-half cup green beans, one slice of bread, one-half pat butter, six ounces of skim milk and four halves of apricots. A day's calorie count ran between 1150 and 1300 calories, depending upon the size of the girl. This project showed that potatoes



help to increase the satiety value of a reducing diet.

Before the modern age of abundant citrus fruits in Europe and America, the chief foods that protected man against scurvy, which is due to lack of Vitamin C, were cabbage, potatoes, tomatoes and fruits such as apples. In our great grandfather's day raw potatoes were so highly valued that whaling ships used to preserve them for long voyages by covering them in casks with molasses.

Potatoes can be important source of Vitamin C in our diet today. One medium sized potato, if properly cooked, will supply nearly half of our daily requirement of this vitamin. In addition to this it provides B Vitamins and an appreciable amount of minerals, especially iron. Potatoes boiled whole in their jackets will retain practically all their nutritive value. If peeling is necessary they should be peeled very thinly. Potatoes when boiled should be cooked in just enough water to prevent sticking and the cooking water may be used in stocks, soups and sauces.

During the past year you have probably noticed the increasing number of varieties of dehydrated potatoes which are now appearing on the grocers' shelves. These include potato flakes and granules, scalloped potatoes, diced potatoes and many others. Dehydrated potatoes compare favourably with fresh potatoes in nutritive value.

Drying potatoes is not a new process. As early as 200 A. D. the Indians of Peru dehydrated potatoes by allowing them to freeze at night and thaw during the day time. With their bare feet they pressed the juice from the thawed

potatoes. No doubt these potatoes were more flavourful than the dried potatoes of today! The modern techniques used now for drying potatoes provide us with a product which closely resembles that prepared from the fresh potato in consistency, colour and flavour.

There are two methods used today in the commercial dehydration of mashed potatoes. The older of the two is the granular process and the newer, which is only sold under one brand name in Canada, is the flake process. The process used for granules is called the "Add Back" process in which cooked potatoes are partially dried by adding back enough previously dried granules to give a moist mix. This mix after holding and drying is granulated to a fine powder for packaging. In the flake process the mash is dried on the surface of a hot rotating drum. After one revolution of the drum the mash is discharged as a thin parchment-like sheet which is dry, hard and brittle. This is cut into half-inch squares.

This year two graduating students in the Household Science Department, Macdonald College did a comparison study on different dehydrated potatoes and fresh potatoes. They found that on comparing flavour, appearance, texture and consistency that the dehydrated mashed potatoes ranked as high as the fresh mashed potatoes. The brand preferred depended largely on personal preference. However, in the comparison of scalloped potatoes it was found that the fresh potatoes were more acceptable. The advantages of the dehydrated varieties were found to be ease of preparation and storage. The disadvantages were higher cost and inability to be reheated.

Dehydrated mashed potatoes have many uses in duchess potatoes, potato pancakes, potato soup, shepherd's pie and refrigerator rolls. If

(Continued on page 22)

Q. W. I. Celebrate



Pictures of delegates at Convention.

Skit depicting the first meeting in the Province of Quebec, at Dunham, January 27, 1911. (Picture No. 3).



Golden Jubilee Report

by Miss Norma HOLMES

All credit is due to Mrs. H. E. Palmer and her committees for the results of over two years work planning the Jubilee celebration for our 50th birthday. Each member could also feel that it was her convention as nearly everyone had been given a job to do. When you consider that over 700 arrived to celebrate the Big Day, which means nearly one out of every three of the total membership from Pontiac and Temiskaming to the Gaspé peninsula, it is really something to be proud of.

The usual business of the convention was carried on with an Executive meeting Monday, Board meetings Tuesday and general sessions Wednesday, Thursday and Friday mornings. The opening cer-

emony was Wednesday evening with Dr. R. H. Common, representing Dr. H. G. Dion, the Vice-Principal, in welcoming the delegates to Macdonald for their 47th convention held at the College. Other affiliated and associated societies were represented and the Harwood Singers gave their usual fine performance choosing this year some of the old songs.

Mrs. Dion entertained the Board at tea in Glenaladale Tuesday afternoon. On display at the Exhibit, which was in the Stewart Hall basement, were the Tweedsmuir chair seat contest entries and the Salada-Shirriff-Horsey competition place mats, quilts and 'over 65's'. The Handicrafts Department of the Dept. of Agriculture, Quebec, sent beautiful examples of weaving and hooking. Also on display were

household utensils, dolls, toys and clothes of the last half century. Scrapbooks were sent in by various branches and counties and the T. Eaton Co. supplied catalogs from 1911 on. The Dept. of Natural Resources, Quebec, set up a display of minerals found in Quebec province and kindly furnished Mr. Gaudet who was on hand to answer the questions.

As the Main Building is being completely 'made over', most sessions were held in the Chemistry Bldg., but the Assembly Hall was open for the Jubilee Pageant Thursday afternoon. This was the main event. From 2 to 4.30 we were treated to a program which portrayed by featuring the provincial presidents, the work cov-

(Continued on page 20)

Golden Jubilee



(This should be ordered as one picture.)

Provincial Past Presidents



Standing: Mrs. T. Ellard, President QWI, and the stands-ins for the 13 past provincial presidents. Seated left to right are past presidents, who were present in person: Mr. G. D. Harvey, Mrs. Grant LeBaron, Mrs. R. Thomson, Mrs. W. C. Smallman, Mrs. A. Cameron Dow, Mrs. C. E. Petch, Mrs. F. S. Browne. (Picture No. 2).

COUNTY PRESIDENTS



From left to right: Miss Molly Polson, Temiskaming; Mrs. D. A. L. Wishart, Jacques-Cartier; Mrs. H. Thomson substituting for Mrs. H. Palmer, Gaspé; Mrs. N. Clyndert, Quebec; Mrs. R. A. Johnson substituting for Mrs. L. Berndt, Papineau; Mrs. E. A. Taylor, Montcalm; Mrs. G. Coates, Rouville; Mrs. G. Smith, Vaudreuil; Mrs. Geo. Payne, Shefford; Mrs. D. L. Sullivan, Bonaventure; Mrs. J. Westover substituting for Mrs. B. Russell, Brome; Mrs. A. Little, Megantic; Mrs. V. A. Beattie, Richmond; Mrs. R. G. McHarg, Stanstead; Mrs. R. Sutor, Sherbrooke; Mrs. E. B. Watson, Gatineau; Mrs. S. Doig, Argenteuil; Mrs. A. Turner, Pontiac; Mrs. R. B. Learned, Compton; Mrs. W. Middlemiss, Chat-Huntingdon; Mrs. M. Lewis, Mississquoi. (Picture No. 1).



**Abbotsford
Entertains
Golden
Agers**

The Abbotsford Women's Institute again had the pleasure of entertaining Golden Age Groups from the Eventide and Father Dowd Homes in Montreal.

Three buses and several cars arrived at eleven a.m. May 19th at St. Paul's Parish Hall where lunch was served at noon by the members. Both the Anglican and the United Churches were open where the Golden Agers could sit in quiet meditation and sing hymns accompanied by our two organists Miss M. Marshall and Mrs. Edwards. This was followed by a tour of the apple orchards and although all the trees were not in full bloom the visitors enjoyed the spectacle of pink and white blossoms and the fellowship this trip afforded. As each Golden Ager entered the hall they were welcomed with nose-gays of violets made by a W.I. member.

The highlight of the year for these elderly folks is to have a bus trip in the spring to see the wonders of nature. We hope they will all be back again next year.

GOLDEN . . . (from page 18)

ered by the QWI during the term of office of each president since

1911. It was a revelation even to the older members of the tremendous influence for 'Home and Country' that had been accomplished by this relatively small group of devoted women. A skit of the first meeting at Dunham opened the program, followed by a tableau of the 21 presidents with Mrs. Alm Rubens, the narrator, sketching the WI background in each county. The Provincial presidents were represented next by stand-ins who appeared in a mock album page. Six past presidents were themselves present on the platform. A reading "My wife joined the WI" followed and the afternoon program ended with a pageant in which members represented all different branches of QWI work, and the national (FWIC) and world (ACWW) organizations.

In the evening a banquet was held in Stewart Hall. The dining room facilities were strained to the utmost and many, although holding banquet tickets, with very good grace, went to the new dining room for their supper. At the head table were members of the executive and those taking part in the program. Toasts were given, Mrs. Ellard, President and Mrs. F. S. Browne, as past president, cut the Golden Jubilee cake, Mr. Glen

Brown M. L.A. gave a short address on the future of agriculture in Quebec and the prizes for the Eweedsmuir and Salada-Shirriff-Horsey competitions were presented. A skit by two members 'reminiscing' and duets beautifully sung by Mrs. McHarg and Mrs. Pierce rounded out the evening.

Many came by bus and must have reached home in the wee small hours, but I am sure it will be a day they will always remember and what they saw and heard made them very proud of their past and gave them a lot of ambition and incentive to make the next fifty years an equally stirring record.

From the Office

For the pictures shown here order by number @ \$1.25 each from — Carl Photo, 41 Galt St. E., Dorion, Que.

Found — small key and star shaped earring.

Someone asked for list of QWI scholarships and bursaries for Quebec. Who?

The Month With the W.I.

THE Convention, County Annual Meetings, and articles being prepared for competition are the main topics this month. Meetings have been mainly Agriculture and Welfare and Health, and programs have been carefully prepared, with many guest speakers. I regret a mistake, due to a misunderstanding of news sent in, in an item in FRONTIER news last month. This should have read — A booklet of poems called "Tranquillizers" was given to each grandmother by Mrs. Archie Graham, at whose home the meeting was held.

ARGENTEUIL:

ARUNDEL enjoyed a talk by a member, Mrs. Sosnows-

ki on her recent trip to Spain. Members canvassed for the Anti-Polio League, and are to sponsor two concerts for the "Otter Lake Music Centre BROWNSBURG joined DALESVILLE for a meeting at Lazy River Ranch, the home of Mrs. Geo. McGibbon. A site for the Senior Citizens' Home was discussed, and Brownsburg reported catering to the Graduation Banquet at the High School. Members and friends enjoyed a trip to the Dorval Air Base. FRONTIER had a demonstration on Cake Icing given by Miss McOuatt, and a contest on a corsage made from vegetables. JERUSALEM-BETHANY — Mrs. E. McOuatt, Welfare and Health convener read hints on caring for the sick in the home, and held a contest on Jumbled Words pertaining to Health. LAKEFIELD also discussed the

Senior Citizens' Home, and had a demonstration on Supper Dishes by Miss McOuat — Milles Isles were guests at this meeting. MILLES ISLES voted on a site for the Senior Citizens' Home, and MORIN HEIGHTS heard a talk by Col. Emmett, Health Officer for Argenteuil on Water Pollution and Retarded Children in Quebec. PIONEER heard papers on "Safety in Swimming" and "Preserving Historic Sites at Carillon". UPPER LACHUTE EAST END brought in their favourite recipes, which will be made into a book; the Senior Citizens' Home was on the agenda here too, and Miss McOuat gave a demonstration on Fancy Sandwiches.

BONAVENTURE:

BLACK CAPE purchased playground equipment, consisting of two swings and two slides for the local school, and also provided an adding machine for the school faculty. A film was shown — "Mystery in the Kitchen" and a paper read on the culture of Narcissus. GRAND CASCAPEDIA presented Life Memberships to Mrs. Lorne Robertson and Mrs. Russell Campbell. Cook-books have been a project here, and it was decided to adopt 4 patients at the Verdun Hospital, and remember them frequently with letters and gifts. MARCIL held a lively discussion on "Operation Toxin" and distributed new Handbooks and Do's and Dont's. PORT DANIEL awarded school prizes jointly with Marcil — for Arithmetic in Grades 1-4, and Geography in Grades 5-9. RESTIGOUCHE made a donation towards medical treatment for a local youth. The County Meeting was held at Port Daniel and it is reported that an Old Peoples' Home — a project supported by this county for several years, is to become a reality, and will be completed within a year in Maria. Due to the interest of these ladies, there will be a wing for English speaking patients, with English personnel to care for them, and a Protestant Chapel.

BROME:

KNOWLTON'S LANDING held a plant sale and a donation to the B.M.P. Hospital in memory of a friend. SOUTH BOLTON are buying knives and forks for their clubroom. A pair of crutches was received as a donation, and library lists were handed out. SUTTON were shown how to decorate a cake by Mrs. Norwood, and held a slip, bulb and seed sale.

CHATEAUGUAY-HUNTINGDON:

AUBREY-RIVERFIELD had a "Grandmothers' Meeting". A paper on pioneer days was read, and an article — "Be kind to Grandma Week". A member told of her recent trip to California. DEWITTVILLE Miss L. Rankin addressed the meeting on Home Nursing and the need of First Aid Courses for Homemakers. FRANKLIN CENTRE had Rev. John Anderson as guest speaker, and HOWICK had a Welfare and Health meeting. Medical news was given, and a report on a new air mattress for invalids. Members were urged to show at Ormstown Exhibition (they did, with good results). HUNTINGDON made donations to the children's department Huntingdon Fair, and to the High School Hobby Show. ORMSTOWN enjoyed a film of a trip to England shown by Mr. and Mrs. D. Booth. A Cookie contest was judged by Mrs. Grant, with prizes given by Mrs. Bruce. Franklin W.I. members were guests at this meeting.

GASPE:

YORK gave suggestions for preventing accidents in

the home, and had a First Aid demonstration. The contest was scrambled words of common diseases and a membership was renewed in the C.A.C.

GATINEAU:

AYLMER EAST — Mrs. Bowden McLean gave a talk on weed control in different parts of the world, and Mrs. Roy Leach spoke on Adult Education. A donation was given for books in the South Hull Protestant School Library. BRECKENRIDGE heard how to raise baby chicks from Mrs. D'arcy Renaud, and how to clear smoke-filled rooms from Mrs. M. McConnell. EARDLEY heard a paper on progress made in lung cancer and burns read by Mrs. C. Bradley. "How we kept Mother's Day" was read by Mrs. F. Cornu. LOWER-EARDLEY enjoyed a film — "A Voice in the Wilderness", and several contests were held. RUPERT have bought seeds for a School Fair, and a seed contest was won by Mrs. Hans Johnston. This branch celebrated their 35th Anniversary, and they report 5 Charter Members. WAKEFIELD collected for the Red Cross and the Cancer Society, and made a donation to the local Boy Scout Group. WRIGHT had an Agricultural meeting. Mrs. J. McConnery read an article — "Colouring is Dishonest" — and another article — Believe it if you can, there is now a grown generation of women in cities and towns who don't know how to dress a chicken. Mrs. D. Stevenson read a paper on Ploughing. A contest on Wedding Flowers was won by Mrs. R. A. Derby.

JACQUES CARTIER:

STE. ANNE DE BELLEVUE enjoyed a talk by Mr. J. Roht on rock gardens — their make and upkeep, with coloured slides shown to illustrate.

MEGANTIC:

INVERNESS have formed a committee to look into the placing of a picnic table. KINNEAR'S MILLS members wore old-fashioned clothes to their meeting. Especially mentioned was a large straw hat, made by a member from wheat straw grown on her own farm.

MISSISQUOI:

DUNHAM report that 3 members took part in a T.V. interview. Mrs. C. Harvey, Mrs. M. Doherty and Mrs. J. Berard did a fine job of publicizing the Q.W.I. Mrs. McElroy, Charter member of this branch, and an active member for 50 years will attend the Convention. FORDYCE saw films on the Cavalcade and Picnic to Swanton, Vt. shown by Miss Phelps. STANBRIDGE EAST entertained ladies of Fordyce, and Mrs. Murdock of Aberdeen, Scotland, a member of the Women's Rural Institute, was a guest. Mrs. Nellie Crosby was the speaker, and she showed slides and pictures of her tour of Scotland and England. A new member is reported.

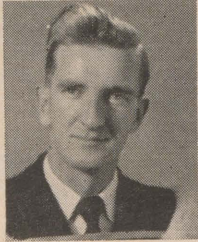
MONTCALM:

RAWDON distributed Civil Defense Literature, and saw coloured slides of Nassau shown by Mrs. E. A. Taylor. A Dental Clinic completed work on 28 children, this was the second clinic of the school year, 1960-61. A drawing on a hooked rug and an oil painting will benefit this clinic.

(Remaining reports will be carried next month)

The College Page

Dr. MacRae Appointed to Animal Science



The appointment of Dr. Herbert F. MacRae effective July 1, 1961, to the staff of the Department of Animal Science has been announced by Dr. Lewis E. Lloyd, Chairman of the Department.

Dr. MacRae is a Nova Scotian by birth. Following his training at Baddeck Academy and the Nova Scotia Normal School, he taught in a High School in his native province from 1945-1950. In 1950 he enrolled at the Nova Scotia Agricultural College and arrived at Macdonald College in the fall of 1952. During the following two years, Herb excelled both as a student, graduating with Honors in 1954, and as a participant in extra-curricular activities, holding the office of President of the Students' Council during his final year.

Subsequently, Dr. MacRae entered the Faculty of Graduate Studies and Research, obtaining his M. Sc. in 1956 and his Ph. D. in 1960, both in the field of Agricultural Chemistry. In the spring of 1960, he accepted an appointment to the staff of the Food and Drug Directorate, Department of National Health and Welfare, Ottawa.

The MacRaes' have two children and will reside on campus. Mrs. MacRae is the former Mary Finlayson, B. Sc. (H. Ec.) '54.

POTATOES . . .

(from page 17)

you have difficulty including sufficient milk in your family diet you can use more than the recommended amount of milk in place of water when mixing mashed potatoes.

The shelf life of these potatoes is not unlimited. They are treated with an antioxidant and nitrogen packed to prevent deterioration after packaging, nevertheless they should be used within eight or nine months after purchasing and as soon as possible after opening the package.



Officers Montreal Branch, A.I.C.: J. L. Leclerc, Canadian Industries Ltd; D. Smythe, Canada Packers Ltd.; T. G. Sévigny, C.N.R.; J. Bissonnette, Shawinigan Water and Power Co.; R. Paiement, Quebec Department of Agriculture; Pierre Léonard, Association des Eleveurs d'Holstein.

"Bill" Jenkins Receives Doctorate

W. A. Jenkins — "Bill" to his many friends at Mac — Associate Director of Extension Services for the Nova Scotia Department of Agriculture, has had conferred upon him the degree, Doctor of Public Administration by Harvard University. Dr. Jenkins is a graduate of Nova Scotia Agricultural College and Macdonald College. He received his Master's degree in Economics from Cornell University in 1947 and his Master of Public Administration from Harvard in 1953. Subject of Dr. Jenkins thesis was: "A County Land Use Study" based upon Digby County, N.S.

Importance of Agriculture

ALTHOUGH the number of farms in Canada is declining, agriculture continues to contribute heavily to the national economy — both directly and indirectly.

This is underscored in an analysis by the Economics Division, Canada Department of Agriculture, which shows that:

—There are more than 1,000,000 cars, trucks and tractors on Canadian farms and their annual expenses, excluding depreciation and financing, are more than \$400 million.

—About 11,000 tons of pig iron goes annually into the making of agricultural implements and the implement manufacturing industry gives work to more than 10,000 employees with a payroll of over \$42 million.

—Farmers use \$20 million worth of electric power annually and pay nearly \$200 million for hired labor.

—They buy 900,000 tons of fertilizers valued at nearly \$70 million, and use over 600,000 tons of limestone.

—Pest control each year amounts to \$20 million.

IF

IF you choose to work, you will succeed; if you don't, you will fail. If you neglect your work, you will dislike it; if you do it well, you will enjoy it. If you join little cliques, you will be self-satisfied; if you make friends widely, you will be interesting. If you gossip, you will be slandered; if you mind your own business, you will be liked. If you act like a boor, you will be despised; if you act like a human being, you will be respected. If you spurn wisdom, wise people will spurn you; if you seek wisdom, they will seek you. If you adopt a pose of boredom, you will be a bore; if you show vitality, you will be alive. If you spend your free time playing bridge, you will be a good bridge player; if you spend it in reading, discussing, and thinking of things that matter, you will be an educated person.

If your goal is social prestige, your life will be empty; if your goal is to serve society, your life will be full. If your goal is to live fully, you will be free to live. If you are conceited about how much you know, you will be stupid; if you are humble about how much you do not know, you will be wise. If you try throughout life's journey to recall and enlarge what you have learned of the cultural and intellectual and spiritual heritage of the past, so as to stand on the giant's shoulders and see further, "to follow knowledge, like the sinking star, beyond the utmost bounds of human thought," you will travel joyfully. You will never arrive at your goal—you will never know all you try to know—but in trying you will become what you could never otherwise have been, and the world will be a better place by virtue of your quest.

Sidney SMITH

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will

permit you to specialize in any one of thirteen different fields,
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Horticulture

Agricultural Engineering

Agronomy (Soil Fertility or Plant Breeding)

Animal Science

Agricultural Bacteriology

Agricultural Commerce

Agricultural Chemistry

Agricultural Economics

General Agriculture

General Biology

Plant Pathology

Food Management

Registration on September 14th, 1961 – Tuition \$285

Entrance requirements – Junior Matriculation with minimum of 65 per cent average, and passes in ten subjects.

*For additional information regarding Entrance requirements
and Fees apply to the Registrar, Macdonald College, Quebec.*

MACDONALD COLLEGE OF MCGILL UNIVERSITY



THE MACDONALD LASSIE